

US History Chapters 17 to 19 Review

1. **Ralph Ellison**: author of **Invisible Man**, a novel on the plight of African Americans had with discrimination and segregation
2. **de facto**: in fact, although not supported by law; most of the North practiced de facto segregation
3. **de jure**: required and sanctioned by law; most of the South practiced de jure segregation
4. **Plessy v. Ferguson**: this 1896 Supreme Court decision upheld the “separate but equal” principle of segregation for 59 years
5. **NAACP**: the Nation Association for the Advancement of the Colored People sought for a court case
6. **Thurgood Marshall**: the head of the NAACP and later the first African American Supreme Court Justice
7. **Brown v. the Board of Education of Topeka**: the milestone Supreme Court decision on **May 17, 1954** that ruled segregation in schools unconstitutional
8. **Earl Warren**: Chief Justice **Fred. M. Vinson** died suddenly, and was replaced by the former governor of California Earl Warren. While Warren was a conservative in his governor days, he became a liberal as a Justice and passed the *Brown* decision
9. **Dwight D. Eisenhower**: he took a neutral stance toward the *Brown* decision out of loyalty to the Southern states
10. **Little Rock Central High School**: the high school became the focus of nation attention when Arkansas governor **Orval Faubus** ordered the Arkansas National Guard to prevent entry of nine black students into the school. Eisenhower reluctantly nationalized the Arkansas National Guard to enforce the Supreme Court decision to integrate all schools
11. **Rosa Parks**: the segregated busing system allowed only white customers to sit in the front third, and required black customers to give up their seats in the middle third when the front third was full. When Parks, a secretary for the NAACP and a tailor’s assistant in **Montgomery, Alabama**, refused to give up her seat in the middle third to a white man, she was arrested. Civil right leaders took the opportunity to protest segregation of buses.
12. **Montgomery bus boycott**: due the fact that most of the Montgomery busing system’s customers were black, the boycott was very effective, and the Montgomery busing companies gave in when the Supreme Court ruled segregation in buses unconstitutional.
13. **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.**: a Baptist minister who rose to fame as the chief organizer of the bus boycott
14. **SCLC**: the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, King’s flagship organization, and used non-violent tactics
15. **FOR**: the Fellowship of Reconciliation, an interracial organization formed in 1914 and the sister organization of SCLC
16. **the Gandhi principle**: King had immense respect for Mohandas Gandhi and his non-violent struggle to free India from Great Britain. King preached to his followers that only non-violent tactics could earn them the sympathy needed from the public and the government to win the war for civil rights
17. **the sit-in movement**: when four black students from the **North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College**, including **Joseph McNeil**, sat down on a white only lunch counter can refused to leave until they were served, they had no idea that they were starting a wide movement across the nation where black college students organize non-violent sit-ins to protest segregation in all places of business
18. **SNCC**: the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, the organization that grew out of this movement
19. **civil disobedience**: a philosophy started by **Henry David Thoreau**, when he refused to pay poll tax to protest the Mexican War, and was jailed for it. The philosophy stated that it is better to be jailed for doing something right rather than wasting money on bail
20. **the Freedom Ride**: when the Supreme Court declared that segregation in all interstate travel facilities unconstitutional, King organized a bus ride from **Washington D.C. to New Orleans, Louisiana**, to test the new law. Out of the two buses, one was firebombed, and the other was attacked by angry white mobs, witnessed by justice department lawyer **John Doar**. The bus ride stopped at Jackson, Mississippi, after repeated attacks by white mobs.
21. **J. F. Kennedy**: and his brother, US Attorney General Robert Kennedy, would have made little effort at **enfranchisement**, or obtaining the rights of citizenship for African Americans, if not for **militants** – activists who would not tolerate compromise – on both sides forced their hands.
22. **the voter education project**: various civil right organizations came together to send volunteers into the South to educate the black education on their right to vote. They hoped that increased black voting power in the Southern states would help the civil right cause
23. **CORE**: the Congress of Racial Equality would often send interracial teams of volunteers into the South to educated the black population and the report any civil right violations
24. **COFO**: the Council of Federated Organizations was an umbrella group responsible for the voter education project
25. **Birmingham, Alabama**: when King rallied local students to protest, the local police commissioner, **Eugene “Bull” Connor**, responded with force. Public opinion and president JFK quickly sided with King’s cause as images of the fire department attacking teenage protestors with high pressure hoses were transmitted over the TV screens. King timed his arrest on Good Friday, the Christian holy day marking the death of Jesus. In jail, he wrote the famous **Letter from Birmingham Jail**, in which he stated that “*justice too long delayed is justice denied*”
26. **the march on Washington**: when King organized a march on Washington, D. C., for both jobs and civil rights, he compromised with JFK to get his authorization. JFK endorsed the march, while King and his supporters refrained from criticizing JFK’s policies. The high point of the march was King’s speech near the reflection pool, “**I Have a Dream**”
27. **Lyndon B. Johnson**: when JFK was assassinated, [see #44] LBJ became the president. LBJ would shock the world as the first president to declare officially his complete support for the civil right cause
28. **filibuster**: the southerners in Congress adopted this strategy, where they would debate the bill nonstop to keep it from coming to a vote. Since debating could only be ended with the consent two third of those present and voting, and with southern Democrats solidly behind the filibuster, 26 of the 33 Republicans would have to vote with the northern Democrats in order to end debating. The man to rally those votes needed to pass civil right legislation would be **Everett McKinley Dirksen**, a conservative Republican from Illinois,

and the Senate minority leader. He was not known for his support for civil rights, in explaining his liberal actions, he quoted **Victor Hugo**, “*No army can withstand the strength of an idea whose time has come*”

29. **Selma, Alabama**: King organized this march on the **Edmund Pettus Bridge**, but was not present. When marchers led by **Hosea Williams** (King’s aid in Selma) and **John Lewis** (SNCC leader) were cornered by Alabama state troopers (Governor **George Wallace**) and local sheriff deputies (Sheriff **Jim Clark**), and were attacked with tear gas and night sticks

30. **the Voting Rights Act of 1965**: ended literacy tests for voting; allowed federal agents to monitor registration

31. **Sheyann Webb** and **Rachel Nelson**: two children who became famous when they were attacked at Edmund Pettus Bridge, and were later introduced to King

32. **James Meredith**: when James Meredith, the first African American to attend the University of Mississippi in 1962, undertook a lone march across the state to test his power to move without fear, he was shot in the back with a shotgun. King (leader of SCLC), **Floyd McKissick** (leader of CORE), and **Stokely Carmichael** (leader of SNCC) joined to continue the march. However, Carmichael became tired of nonviolent protest, and rallied his supporters to change their slogan from “**Freedom Now**” to “**Black Power**”

33. **martyr**: this new violent turn for the SNCC was due to the large number of martyrs, people who died in the name of the cause

34. **MFDP**: the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, led by **Fannie Lou Hamer** and **Elle Baker**, petitioned to become the official Democratic Party of Mississippi, they were only offered two seats, which they refused

35. **black pride**: the new aggressive civil right movement preached black pride against the centuries old notion of black inferiority

36. **Malcolm X**: a Muslim separatist and the leader of the **Nation of Islam**, he took a radical and violent perspective on the civil rights movement, but his views moderated after a pilgrimage to Mecca, where he learned that Islam was a religion where race was irrelevant

37. **separatism**: the antithesis of the civil right movement’s goal of racial integration. Separatists wanted to return African Americans to Africa, or to an exclusive area inside the US, provided by the US government

38. **black power**: SNCC and Carmichael became increasingly aggressive, and gained supporters who agreed with Malcolm X on the ideas of the power of the African race

39. **LCFO**: Carmichael formed a political party called the Lowndes County Freedom Organization. Although the party failed to put any of its candidates into office, it was a bold move nonetheless. The symbol of the LCFO was a **Black Panther** about to spring

40. **Watts Riot**: riots erupted in Watts, a city near Los Angeles, in the summer of 1965. From **1965** to **1967**, various riots would erupt in cities across the US, where black mobs raided white businesses they felt were guilty of discrimination

41. assassinations: three members of the Nation of Islam assassinated the increasingly moderate Malcolm X as he spoke in **Harlem, New York** in **February 21, 1965**. A white assailant assassinated King on **April 4, 1968** while he spoke with friends on a balcony in **Memphis, Tennessee**

42. **mandate**: when Kennedy was elected to the oval office in one of the closest race in US history, he knew that he did not have the full support, or mandate, of the public

43. **Kennedy’s style**: Kennedy was graceful, elegant, and had a gorgeous wife, **Jacqueline**. He was originally neutral at the beginning of his term, but took an increasingly pro-civil rights stance as he witnessed the white power structure crush protest after protest. Similarly, as a **pragmatist** (one who is practical), he became an increasingly competent president as time went by; he “grew” into his job. JFK also established the **Peace Corps**. He might have become an even better president, if not for an assassin’s bullet

44. **tragedy in Dallas**: on November 22, 1963, a crying CBS news anchorman **Walter Cronkite** told the American public that the president was fatally shot while riding in a motorcade in **Dallas, Texas**. The police arrest prime suspect **Lee Harvey Oswald** but before he had a chance to go to trial, **Jack Ruby**, a Dallas nightclub owner, broke through the police officers, and shot him to death. The incident would become one of the favorite subjects of conspiracy theorists for decades to come

45. **the Great Society**: Similar to FDR’s New Deal, LBJ promised the American public that he would continue the social reforms initiated under JFK

46. **coalition**: LBJ was great at forming coalitions, temporary alliances between Democrats and Republicans to pass important legislatures

47. **Civil Rights Act of 1964**: Banned discrimination in public accommodations, in federally assisted programs, and in employment; gave federal government new powers to enforce desegregation and prosecute voting rights violations

48. **Economic Opportunity Act of 1964**: launched the “war on poverty”, creating nationwide federal programs such as Head Start, the Job Corps, and **VISTA** (Volunteers in Service for America, a domestic Peace Corps), within the **Office of Economic Opportunity**

49. **Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964**: protected 9.1 million acres of nation forest land from commercial development

50. **Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965**: first major federal aid package for education in US history

51. **Medical Care Act of 1965**: federally funded health care for the elderly (**Medicare**) and for welfare recipients (**Medicaid**)

52. **Omnibus Housing Act of 1965**: provided funds to build and subsidize low-income housing

53. **National endowment for the arts and for the humanities**: provided aid to individual artists and art organizations

54. **Water Quality Act of 1965**: required states to clean up interstate waters within their boundaries

55. **Immigration Act of 1965**: ended discriminatory ethnic quotas

56. **Higher Education Act of 1965**: provided student scholarships and loans

57. **Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966**: set standards for auto and tire manufacturing

58. **Minimum wage law**: raised the rate from \$1.25 to \$1.40 an hour

59. **Truth in Packaging Act of 1966**: established standards for accurate labeling of foods, drugs, cosmetics, and household items

60. **Model Cities Act of 1966**: funded the clearing of slums and building new housing projects, recreational facilities, and mass transit

61. **limitations of the Great Society**: LBJ defeated Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater in the next election, received the mandate, and initiated the Great Society program. However, it promised too much, and critics would point to its failures in the decades to come

62. **Clarence E. Gideon**: wrote to the Supreme Court while in jail that, he was denied an attorney when he was tried. To his surprise, the Supreme Court, after verifying his story, released him.
63. **Gideon vs. Wainwright**: (1963) established that people accused of a crime has the right to a lawyer, even if they cannot afford one
64. **the Court's authority**: the Supreme Court became increasingly aggressive and assertive under Earl Warren
65. **the Warren Court** the reform-minded Justice Earl Warren would revolutionize the way people viewed the Supreme Court
66. **Gomillion v. Lightfoot**: (1960) outlawed racial gerrymandering in case involving the city limits in **Tuskegee, Alabama**
67. **Baker v. Carr**: (1962) established federal authority to oversee that state voting districts ensure equal presentation for all citizens; the ruling opened the door to Supreme Court involvement in what previously had been seen as a "political" issue outside the court's jurisdiction
68. **Wesberry v. Sanders**: (1964) required that states redraw their voting districts for the US Congress according to population,; each district had to have roughly the same number of people, so every citizen's vote carried the same weight, according to the "one person, one vote" principle
69. **Reynolds v. Sims**: (1964) applied the "one person, one vote" principle to state legislature, requiring state elective districts to be reapportioned; the ruling also demanded the apportionment by population of both houses of a bicameral state legislature
70. **Engel v. Vitale**: (1962) ruled unconstitutional a nondenominational prayer drafted by the State of New York and read voluntarily in school classrooms; the decision banned prayer in public schools
71. **Abington v. Schempp**: (1963) banned Bible reading and other religious exercises in public schools, saying this constituted the government establishment of religion
72. **Escobedo v. Illinois**: (1964) ruled that one has the right to a lawyer from the time of arrest or when one becomes the subject of a criminal investigation
73. **Miranda v. Arizona**: (1966) required that accused people be informed of their right to a lawyer and their right not to testify against themselves
74. **reapportionment**: a plan of redrawing the district lines, so that the voting population in each district is roughly the same. Since voters send their district representatives to vote in some elections, this would ensure fairness and the "one person, one vote" principle, especially in densely populated cities
75. **gerrymandering**: in some place, legislative districts were drawn in favor of a political party, a practice called gerrymandering. Reapportionment made the practice impossible
76. **due process**: anyone arrested has the right to remain silent, to have a lawyer present at all proceedings, and to be told that they have these rights
77. **women's liberation**: was a slow process, and many women chose to fight for racial equality first and gender equality second. Furthermore, minority women faced racial discrimination from white women and gender discrimination from men within the civil right movement
78. **the roots of the women's movement**: was when white, middle-class women protested and received the right to vote. Yet, women still suffered from discrimination. This was reflected by **Betty Friedan** and her book **The Feminine Mystique**, which led many white, middle-class women to question their life fulfillment. Years later, minority women, armed with civil right tactics, begin to join women's organizations and give new life the women's liberation movement
79. **feminists**: activists who worked for women's equal rights called themselves feminists
80. **economic rights**: feminists used statistics to point out that women were paid less for the same job and that less women hold management positions
81. **political rights**: feminists used statistics to point out that only a very small percentage of the US government posts, from federal to local, were held by women
82. **reproductive rights**: feminists called for the legalization of abortion, so that women who did not wish to have a child may choose to have an abortion from a doctor rather than a street surgeon. This was met with great controversy, as many people believed that abortion equaled murder
83. **social rights**: many men complained that feminists called for equality of women while also calling for more respect for women. Question: should I help open the door for the lady?
84. **NOW**: the Nation Organization for Women, led by **Betty Friedan**, organized protests and fought for women in the courts
85. **NWPC**: the National Women's Political Caucus, led by **Bella Abzug**, helped put women in political offices
86. **WCF**: the Women's Campaign Fund helped to put two women in milestone posts. **Ella Grasso** was elected the governor of **Connecticut**, the first woman to head a state in her own right, and **Janet Gray** was elected the mayor of **San Jose, California**
87. **the radicals**: some women judged that the NOW was not radical enough. They organized radical, sometimes violent protests
88. **the opposition**: still, other conservative women decided not to side with the NOW, seeing it as a threat to traditional values
89. **Phyllis Schlafly**: a prominent antifeminist, author, and attorney, she was politically active in Illinois. A conservative, she zealously opposed the NOW and the ERA, and wrote the book **The Power of Positive Women**, in which she argued that a woman's most satisfying role was in the home
90. **ERA**: the Equal Rights Amendment, which simply stated that "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex", was passed through Congress, but failed to be ratified by two-thirds of the states. Thus, it never entered the Constitution
91. **Roe v. Wade**: (1973) the Supreme Court decision that established a woman's right to have an abortion
92. **equal opportunity**: the Supreme Court stated that no employer shall decide a employee's job placement or pay on account of sex
93. **EEOC**: the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission offered statistics that AT&T had a history of discrimination based on gender. Almost all of the company's operators are women, while almost all of the company's telephone installers were men.

94. **AT&T v. FCC**: armed with evidence, the Federal Trade Commission took AT & T to court. Finally, AT&T, headed by **H. I. Romner** (Chairman), **Robert D. Lilley** (Executive Vice President), and **John W. Kingsbury** (Assistant Vice President), gave in and initiated reform programs within the company. Other companies followed suit
95. **the grape boycott**: UFW relied on the public for an effective boycott against their employers, who gave in and gave the UFW member more desirable work conditions
96. **Cesar Chavez**: leader of the UFW, gained fame, support, and recognition with the successful grape boycott
97. **UFW**: the United Farm Workers of America, a labor organization with mostly Hispanic members
98. **extended families**: the Hispanic culture place great importance on extended families, some of them was still in their native countries. **Braceros** ≅ farm workers with temporary work permits by the US government during and after WW2
99. **barrios**: thus, many Hispanics lived near their relative in Hispanic communities in the US called barrios
100. **undocumented immigrants**: who came to the US illegally, could not seek help nor protection from the government
101. **the five Hispanic American groups**: (1) **Mexican Americans** ≅ seeking work in the North (2) **Puerto Ricans** ≅ US citizens seeking work in the mainland (3) **Cubans** ≅ well-to-do political refugees (4) **Central America** ≅ escaping war and seeking work (5) **South America** ≅ escaping war and drug trade and seeking work
102. **representation**: many Hispanic American activists called for proper representation of their population in the US government
103. **bilingualism**: many Hispanic American activists called for teaching Spanish in US public schools with large Hispanic populations
104. **assimilation**: many Americans rejected bilingualism, assuming that the ultimate goal for immigrants should be assimilation. Yet, many immigrants were reluctant to give up their native cultures
105. **self-determination**: Native American activists also called to have complete political power over their own reservations
106. **radical movements**: some Native Americans took drastic actions, such as the holdup at the little town of **Wounded Knee, South Dakota**, on **February 27, 1973**. The site was where 300 Sioux men, women, and children were slaughtered by US troops almost 83 years earlier. The new siege of the town ended with one Native American killed and another wounded.
107. **ICC**: the Indian Claims Commission studied ancient land treaties signed by Native Americans and early settlers to determine if land violations occurred over the centuries, and awarded tribes money for their lost land. However, some tribes expressed that they would rather get their sacred land back, and used the money to re-extend the boundary of their reservations
108. **the counterculture**: sprang up during the 60's as the baby boomers came into their teenage years
109. **Bob Dylan**: the voice of the counterculture, his songs protesting social ills became increasingly accusing and harsh
110. **generation gap**: the conflict between the old and the young was a common theme in history, yet the 60s was the era of radical revolutions, and the difference between the old and the young grew larger and larger
111. **Hippies**: the followers of the 60s counterculture were known as Hippies, who sought to eradicate social ills and seek emotional highs in sex and drugs
112. **gurus**: spiritual leaders were abundant in the 60s, since the Hippies, in rebellion to the logical, responsible older generation, stressed spirituality and spontaneity
113. **sex and drugs**: the Hippies sought "highs" in sex and drugs. Their casual attitude about both subjects shocked the older generation
114. **charismatic leaders**: adopted the spiritual elements of gurus and established their person cults
115. **cults**: in response to the 60s counterculture, the cults appealed to teenagers to sought structure and organization in their life. Most cults had **bans on sex and drugs**, and demanded **complete devotion to their leader**
116. **city hangouts**: in the city, radical counterculture followers, and moderates with day jobs, lived together in urban communes to experience the more traditional life as community
117. **rural communes**: were more like Eden than Utopia, were members lived together and shared everything. These communities were failures because of the counterculture's aversion of logic and planning
118. **cultural diffusion**: to the counterculture's dismay, it eventually was absorbed into the mainstream. What was once considered radical, controversial, and downright shocking a few years ago, such as **long hair and colorful clothes for men** and **practical clothes for women**, quickly became widely acceptable
119. **the Woodstock Festival** : a large concert held near **Bethel, New York**, on **August 15 – 18, 1969**, that celebrated the counterculture. The concert included performances by *Jefferson Airplane, the Grateful Dead, The Who, Sly and the Family Stone, Janis Joplin* (who declared the counterculture a minority group), and more. While the concert was crowded with 400,000 festival goers, with local traffic jams, the local police departments received no reports of fighting or theft. "The nicest bunch of kids you ever saw," commented one police officer sent to keep order
120. **Jimi Hendrix** famous African American guitarist who would revolutionize the electric guitar
121. **Andy Warhol**: counterculture artist who used unconventional art techniques and satirized the materialistic mainstream culture
122. **Beatlemania**: the whole country was in love of a British band of four called **the Beatles**. Their music would be known as the music of the 60s
123. **the lava lamp**: the psychedelic lava lamp would become a fad of the 60s, and ultimately its symbol